NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XIV. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1836. NO. 42.

AGRICULTURE.

INDIAN CORN

MADE WITHOUT TILLAGE AFTER PLANTING.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register:

By experiment, I have arrived at some conclusions in regard to the culture of Indian corn, which I think are of importance to planters in the southern states. I communicate them for the use of the public with great hesitation, because they are directly at variance with the received opinions on the subject.

The early part of my life was spent in agricultural pursuits — and hence, if there were no other reason, I feel a deep interest in every thing relating to agriculture. I noticed, very early, the great difficulty in transplanting successfully the young corn plants. Whence comes this, but from breaking the roots in taking the plant up? How is it then, that intelligent planters affirm the doctrine, that one chief object of ploughing corn, is to cut its roots? If breaking the roots of young corn in transplanting it, is really fatal to its future growth, must not breaking its roots with the plough, when it is older, and the season hotter, be a serious injury to it? Any other conclusion seems to me to be at variance with the general economy of nature. It seems to me that there can be, in truth, but two reasons for ploughing or hoeing corn — 1st, to destroy grass and weeds; and 2d, to keep the soil loose, that the roots may penetrate easily, in search of their proper food. But in accomplishing these two purposes, great injury must be done to the corn, by breaking its roots. Can we not accomplish both these ends, and at the same time keep clear of the attendant mischief? I think we can.

Last spring I planted a small piece of poor ground — first breaking it up well. The rows were made three feet apart, and the stalks left about a foot apart in the drill. The ground had been very foul last year with crab grass, whose seed matured. The corn was not well up this spring before the grass began to appear. When the corn had about four or five blades, the young grass completely covered the ground, and the corn was turning yellow. I spread a small quantity of stable manure around the corn, and covered the whole ground three or four inches deep with leaves from the forest, taking care to do this when the ground was wet, and the leaves also, that they might not be blown away, and to leave the tops of the young corn uncovered. In *ten days* there was not a particle of *living* grass to be found, and the corn had put on that deep bluish green which always betokens a healthful condition of the plant.

From the day the corn was planted until after the fodder was pulled, and the tops cut, nothing more was done with it, and the result is a product at the rate of *fortytwo* bushels to the acre — about one third of the stalks having two ears on each of them.

I noted, in the course of the summer, the following facts:—

1st. The corn treated thus, was always ahead of some planted alongside of it, and treated in the usual way.

2d. It ripened at least ten days sooner than other corn, planted at the same time.

3d. During the hottest and dryest days the blades never twisted up, as did other corn in the neighborhood.

4th. In the dryest weather, on removing the leaves, the ground was found to be moist to the surface, and loose, as deep as it had been at first broken up.

5th. The heaviest rains had scarcely any effect in washing away the soil, or making it hard.

It certainly will require less labor to produce corn in this way, than in the usual mode. And even if it required more, we have the consolation to know, that while, by the old mode, every hour's work is an injury to the land, by this mode, every hour's work is making the land better; for few things can be better manure than the coating of leaves put on in summer, when ploughed in the winter or spring following.

I used leaves raked up in the forest, because of these there is an ample supply within the reach of almost every person — and because there seems, from my observation, to be a strong antipathy between dead and decaying forest leaves, and crab grass, that most harassing foe of agriculturists.

I make this communication, as I have already said, with hesitation, because the idea of raising corn without ploughing and hoeing, and at the same time improving the land, by protecting it against the influence of a scorching sun and washing rains, is so directly in the teeth of the universal practice for ages. The thing is, however, at least, worthy of further trial. It *may* lead to most important results. Those who think the plan worth any attention, may easily make an experiment with an acre or two, and note carefully its progress through the summer. If they are satisfied, after the trial, that there is anything in it, to extend the operation will not be a difficult matter.

If, on experiment, it should be found advisable to extend the operation, the proper way would be, I think, to collect the leaves in winter, and deposite them in heaps on the ground on which they are to be used, and the next spring, during a wet season, after the corn is up, spread them, taking care to leave the tops of the young corn uncovered.

There is one very important result that must follow the success of this plan on a large scale — and it was with an eye chiefly to that result, that my experiment was undertaken. The constant excuse for not improving our land, is, that where cotton is grown, the time necessary, first to cultivate the growing crop properly — next to gather it, and then to prepare for a new crop, leaves the planter no time to collect manure. My plan will put an end to that excuse at once; for wherever leaves are to be had, half the time usually bestowed on working the corn crop in the usual way, spent in gathering leaves and putting them on the ground, instead of ploughing it, *may* in a short time, accomplish everything that can be desired in the way of manuring.

Why may not the same process answer in the cultivation of cotton? If it keeps the ground soft and moist, and prevents the growth of grass and weeds in a corn crop, it will surely have the same effect with cotton — and be the means, further, of preserving the cotton, when the bolls open, from all the injury it sustains from the soil in wet seasons. This is, however, but speculation. Let it be tested by actual experiment.

JAMES CAMAK.

Athens, Ga. Oct. 10, 1835.

PREMIUM ON LAND AND CROPS.

At the late Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society, Mr William Clark, Jr. of Northampton, presented his claim, and obtained the Society's highest premium, offered "on the greatest quantity of land reclaimed and crops therefrom, accompanied with a written description of the management, condition and worth of the land, before and since reclaimed." The Executive Committee have the privilege of presenting a detailed account thereof, and would be very happy for the opportunity of exhibiting many other similar experiments made by our enterprising farmers. Mr Clark also obtained the Society's highest premium for the greatest quantity of Indian Corn raised the past year upon another tract of land.

To the Executive Committee of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society:—

Gentlemen—In the spring of 1834, I commenced ploughing for a crop of corn, a field of about fourteen acres. In various parts of the field were swales, wet, springy places and swamp holes, some parts of which were covered with water most of the season, some with moss and small bushes, and others with sedge and coarse grass, amounting in all to four or five acres. The best part of this wet land was mown in 1833, and gave of poor hay but little more than enough to pay the expense of gathering; the remainder was entirely unproductive and probably ever had been.

As it was desirable that these places should be something more than mere nuisances, and if possible, the whole field wear the appearance of civilization; it became a question for consideration, whether it could be done in such manner as that the produce would pay the expense. After a careful view of the ground, it was thought that the plough would be the readiest and least expensive instrument for draining off the water as well as subduing the wild grass and shrubs.

A long swale running nearly through the lot with a moderate descent, gave a good opportunity to drain with the plough, not only the water that was oozing out over its surface, but also that from the springs and wet lands on either side.

The largest basin or swamp hole — amounting to about half an acre, including the belt of small

bushes and balk around it, and situated near the highest part of the lot, was laid dry by an under or covered drain of about six rods in length, cut through the rim of the basin, previous to ploughing; the other parts were drained of the surface water without the use of the spade, by drawing the first furrow, when striking out the lands or ridges, at such places as would cut off the springs, and in such directions as would give sufficient fall to the water, and lead it into the main furrow in the long swale. Considerable care was necessary to strike out the ridges, so that when the ploughing was finished, the furrows should not only have a good descent, but lead off the water without further labor in opening communications from one to the other.

After the superabundance of water was thus taken off, and the ground became so solid that it could be ploughed, which was in a day or two, —the whole was turned over; care being taken that none of the former growth should be left on the surface, but all turned under to the depth of five or six inches; if possible, without bringing up much of the poor subsoil. And to drain the ground yet more perfectly after it was ploughed, the furrows were deepened by running the plough through them a second time, and the loose earth hauled out upon the ridges. After it became sufficiently dry to work, it was rolled, and about twenty cart buck loads to the acre of horse manure, was spread from the cart over the surface and harrowed in.

The other parts of the field having been treated in the same manner, except the draining, the whole was planted with corn, in rows without regard to furrows or drains except not planting in them. When harrowing the corn, particular care was taken not to disturb the sod, and at each time of hoeing, the ground was kept as level as possible, except the water furrows or drains were cleared of the earth that the harrow in crossing them had hauled in, and a free passage for the water at all times maintained. At the last time of hoeing, the whole field was sown with grass seed and also with about half a bushel of plaster to the acre. The whole crop of corn, as ascertained by the admeasurement of the ears, was about thirty bushels of shelled corn per acre, and had probably suffered a diminution of about twentyfive per cent. from the severity of the drought at the time the corn was filling out.

In the wet or those parts of the field more particularly under consideration, the crop of corn on the average was light, perhaps not over two thirds the average of the whole field, or twenty bushels to the acre, although in some places where the draining was the most perfect and took effect early in the season, it was very good.

The grass seed took well, and after the corn and stalks were cleared off, the field contrasted finely with its former appearance. The brown and sere plain, the mossy bog and heathy knoll, were clothed in green. No cattle were allowed to go on it, nor was it fed at all, except a little by trespass.

In the spring of 1835, after the ground was settled so as not to pouch, it was rolled to reset the grass roots that might be partially thrown out by the frost, crush the corn stubs, and level for the scythe. Having a preference for early cut clover, it was mown in June, part of that on the reclaimed land having begun to lodge, although the field in general was backward, not in full bloom, and according to common usage, not ready to cut. The reclaimed land suffered the least from the drought and gave an average of about one and a half tons to the acre, while that of the whole field was about one ton. The hay was a fair mixture of Clover, Herds'-grass and Redtop.

Immediately after the first crop was off, half a bushel of plaster was sown to the acre. The second crop was principally clover, and the reclaimed land at this cutting also gave much the best grass, probably an average of not less than two tons to the acre. The average of the whole field was something over one and a half tons, as ascertained by the actual weight of about twenty tons sold from the field. One of your committee went over the ground and viewed the crop at the last cutting. It is impossible to state precisely the expense of removing the stone and stumps, and that of ploughing, cultivation and gathering the crops of the reclaimed land, or the value of its products separately, as the labor was performed in connection with that of the whole field, and no separate account was kept with any given part of it.

I will, however, submit the following estimate, as being in my opinion not far from correct, taking the average of the reclaimed land, or that part of the field which before gave no valuable product.

ONE ACRE SWAMP.

1834.	Dr.	1834.	Cr.
To clearing for plough	$3 00	By 20 bu. at 75c.	$15
To ploughing	3 00	Stalks	1
To 20 loads manure	20 00		—
To rolling, harrowing and clearing drains	2 00		$16
To planting and cultivating corn	6 00	1835.	
To seed corn, grass seed, and plaster	2 50	By 3 1-2 tons Hay sold in the field,	
To Harvesting	2 00	at $10 per ton,	$35
	——		—
	$38 50		$51
			48
1835.			—
To rolling, clearing drains and plastering	$1 50	Balance creditor,	$3
To cutting and making two crops hay at $4 the cut	8 00		
	——		
	9 50		
	38 50		
	——$48 00		

The profit, thus far, if it may be called a profit, is small, but that the land is as thoroughly subdued and well fitted for future profit, as it would have been, under the usual three years' siege of plough and drag, and at very much less expense, I think will not be questioned. From the most worthless and barren, it has become the most valuable and productive part of the field, and the crops in two years, to say the least, have paid the expense of the improvement. The crop the coming year, other things being equal, will undoubtedly be as profitable as that of the last year, and probably valuable crops will be taken with little more than the expense of gathering for several years to come. And when it becomes necessary to turn under the present sod, it can be done at much less than half the expense of the former operation.

Respectfully, your most obdt. servt.

WILLIAM CLARK, Jr.

Northampton, March, 1836.

A WAY TO GROW EARLY POTATOES.—On walking out the other afternoon, in company with some other friends, we were caught in a thunder-storm, and obliged to take shelter in a farm house, the owner of which was known to one of the party. During the storm, the conversation turned upon gardening, and our host gave us a plan for raising new potatoes, which I send you. It may appear strange, but, as he says, he has tried it, and found it to answer very well. At all events, I think it worthy of consideration and a trial. I give his own words, so far as my recollection serves:—

"I was getting up my potatoes one year, in that field below the house, when the thought struck me, that by planting the smallest of them again, immediately, they would grow, and I should have new potatoes very early. I resolved to try the scheme. I had no hothouse or greenhouse, and was therefore to hit on a plan for keeping off the frost, which I did as follows. I chose a part of the field in which I was working, and made trenches along the top and the sides to keep it dry. I then covered it a few inches deep with litter, and put on a few inches of soil, and planted the potatoes, covering them again with soil. In order to keep the earth from falling down and smothering them, when they began to shoot, I stuck sticks and brushwood over the last layer of soil, and put on a quantity of litter, covering the whole with soil. One of my neighbors who saw me, was surprised, and said he was sure I should have nothing in the end, but I told him to come again on new year's day, and we should see. We did so, and we opened the bed and found new potatoes about the size of a marble; I then told him I would leave it until the 6th of March. I did so, and on opening it again, the new potatoes were as large as an egg, exceedingly well tasted, and quite mealy. I showed some to the gardeners in the neighborhood, who would scarcely believe me, when I told them how I had grown them."

The situation in which they were grown, and which I myself saw, was on the north side of a hill, in the northern part of Lancashire, not on the warmest situation in the world, as you may imagine.

The idea of growing potatoes in the manner above stated, is good, but my informant's mode is, I think, capable of improvement. If, instead of the side of a field, an old hot-bed were used, and hoops placed so as to prevent the soil from falling down and pressing down on the young shoots, which would not grow very high, as potatoes when deprived of light do not grow so much above-ground as they do naturally, I think early potatoes might be raised without any expense. I intend to try it, at all events, and hope some of your readers will do so likewise.—*'Mancuniensis,' in the Baltimore Farmer.*

CORN ROLLS.—Take a quart of meal, a spoonful of lard, and two spoonfuls of yeast; mix with warm water until the dough is quite soft. Set it in a warm place at night to rise, and bake it in a pan or in cakes in an oven for breakfast. This bread will bake very well in a stove.

REMEDY FOR THE BLOODY MURRAIN.—A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer, gives in the following extract of a letter, a very simple remedy for this disease. He says:—

"In answer to an inquiry in the Farmer a few weeks since, I would state, that I had an ox attacked with the *bloody murrain* this winter, so violently, that in two or three hours he had discharged between three and four gallons of blood. I remembered to have heard it said years ago, that the green leaves of the mullein, steeped in milk, was a certain remedy. I lost no time till I found some of the leaves, having to dig under the snow for them. They were steeped in new milk, and about three quarts of the tea poured off without straining, given to the ox, which produced an immediate cure. I have since known a cow cured in the same way."

The above remedy being a simple one, and the ingredients within the reach of every farmer, should certainly entitle it to the test of experiment with every one who may have any of his cattle afflicted with this dreadful and fatal malady. We publish it with the view of eliciting attention, and would respectfully suggest to such of our readers, or others, as may try its curative powers to make report of the cases to us, in order that, if it really should prove to be a certain remedy, the owners of stock generally may be able to avail themselves of the information.

THE SEASON.—Never since our residence in Louisiana, have we known so unfavorable a season for gardening. Early in February the weather was so soft as to tempt the industrious gardener to commence planting, and not a week has passed since without our being visited by a blighting frost. Crop after crop of tender vegetables have been cut off, and the first of April finds our gardens in about the state of forwardness they are generally on the first of March of other years. In addition to our cold spring, our seeds have either not been good, or the earth has been so cold that they would not vegetate freely. Even seeds of our own raising, the egg plant, has come up but sparsely.

Cabbage lice are insects well known to every person conversant with a garden. These have been, and yet are more numerous and destructive in the garden of the Editor, than ever before known. We have purchased turnips from a Kentucky boat, of a quality not found in Louisiana, which we planted out. They were covered with lice as soon as they put out new leaves, and one entire half in number has perished. Expecting a free use of ashes would destroy or drive off these troublesome insects, we made the trial without effect. The only benefit derived from any application, has been that of strong soap suds.

It is not cabbage and turnips alone, that have suffered from these troublesome insects. With us they have infested every vegetable of last year's planting, which has put forth tender leaves or sprouts. Thus far we have not seen them on vegetables of this spring's planting.—*Lou. Jour.*

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Mr William Kean, of Haverstraw, has, in conjunction with Mr Thaddeus Selleck, obtained letters patent for a machine for cutting screws, which probably excels anything of the kind now in use in Europe or America. The principle of the machine consists in circular dies, which have a motion towards each other, while, at the same time, they make upwards of 500 revolutions a minute. These dies receive the screws at the top of a cast iron pot in which they are secured, and when it obtains its proper thread, it is thrown off by means of an inner spindle, and another instantly takes its place, the dies preserving their usual velocity, without changing their rotary motion. The saving of screws is another important consideration in favor of these machines, as it is difficult to spoil one upon them. Their construction is simple, and we understand that one, containing four sets of dies, and upon which a boy can turn off thirty gross per day, can be built at a cost not exceeding $150. They are now in operation at Selleck & Kean's Screw Factory at Samsondale, in this town.

The above article is copied from a late number of the North River Times, published at Haverstraw, N. Y. The machine therein spoken of, will, undoubtedly, perform all that is said of it, but as to its "excelling anything of the kind in Europe or America," that must be a great mistake. A machine has recently been invented by C. Read & Co. of Worcester, which will cut 30 gross of screws per day, with *one pair of dies;* and one boy can tend from two to four machines, according to the length of the screw. They have several of the above now in operation at their manufactory. We understand they contemplate extending their works, being unable, at present, to meet the demand for their screws.

HARD TIMES.—A *faminè,* among both man beast, seems to pervade almost an entire section of our country. It is indicated by the extravagant prices of labor and provisions of every kind, and the sufferings which *scarcity* seems to have imposed upon the brute creation. It is a novel state of things, in a country with a population so sparse as our own, and with such a superabundance of soil devoted exclusively to agriculture. In a kingdom like Ireland, where the mass of the population subsist upon one particular species of vegetable, and that crop, by some untoward accident, fails to yield its accustomed amount, scarcity is often felt, and among the extremely poor, whose resources are small, famine is the result. The imperfect condition of agricultural science, and the little tact of adapting the nature of supplies to human wants, as in China, as well as in Ireland, often induces much human as well as animal suffering. But such a state of things does not exist here. Our territory is almost illimitable. Population is thin, and the state of agriculture is much in advance of many of the kingdoms of the old world. The variety of the products of the soil, too, is almost beyond computation. Yet a great scarcity now prevails all over New England, and bread stuffs are imported from starving Europe, and sold in this land of plenty at a *great profit!*—*Northampton Courier.*

DRAWING MANURE.—It very often happens, that early in spring, the weather does not admit of much work being done on the farm, and advantage may frequently be taken of this season to draw out the manure which has collected in cattle yards during winter; and the work will be much facilitated, if, as often occurs, a small depth of snow lies upon the ground. In order to prevent loss from evaporation and the washing of rain, manure drawn now should be left in heaps, as large as convenience will admit, and not be spread until the day it is to be ploughed under. Farmers who have fresh manure now on hand, should on no consideration whatever, suffer it to be unapplied during the summer. The loss from fermentation and other causes has been proved satisfactorily to be at least fifty per cent. Therefore, instead of leaving it to waste until autumn, apply it to the corn or potato crop now; and the benefit derived from it by this crop will be clear gain. For the most nutritious part, instead of escaping as it would when remaining unapplied, will go directly to the benefit of this crop; and what remains of it by autumn, will be as great in amount as it would had it been lying idle; and will beside, be much better mixed with the soil. Another consideration in favor of this practice is, that corn is most benefitted by fresh or unfermented manure; while wheat, which frequently follows corn, admits only of the nourishment of rotted manure, consequently if it is applied in the spring, they both derive the greatest possible benefit from it.—*Gen. Far.*

GRAFTING WAX.—We would advise our farming friends to prepare, in the course of this month, when stormy days prevent work abroad, a quantity of grafting wax; as it is sometimes inconvenient to allow time when wanted, and the husbandry of time is one of the secrets of success in farming. The following proportions of the usual materials have been recommended as good, viz: two and a half pounds of rosin, one pound of beeswax, and one pound of tallow; or one pound rosin, three pounds beeswax, and two pounds tallow; but the recipe we use, and which we know to be good, is as follows,—half a pound of tallow, one pound of beeswax, and two pounds of rosin,—the whole melted together, and then worked in water like shoemaker's wax into rolls for use. Where the grafting is to be performed in the nursery, or on small trees or branches, the most convenient mode of applying the wax is by having it on strips of muslin of a width proportioned to the size of the tree, from one to three inches. These strips of muslin are prepared by taking cotton cloth, cutting it into strips and dipping them into the wax when melted. When the branches are large, it is best to apply the wax directly to the cut limb, and when of a proper consistence and temperature, with the hands kept slightly greased, the use of this composition is perfectly easy and effectual. If you make a little more than you use this spring, it will not be lost; we have some two years old, which retains all its good qualities.—*Genesee Farmer.*

SILK COMPANY.—It is with much pleasure that we state to the friends of the cultivation of silk, that the Chester county Silk Company is thoroughly organized, and proceeding with great dilligence in the object of their corporation. From the zeal and intelligence of the President and managers, it will commence under the best auspices.

The company have purchased 12 acres of the Matlack estates within the limits of the borough. Two acres are already ploughed, and one thousand trees of several years growth will be planted in a few days. The company have also sent to Baltimore for a quantity of the Chinese mulberry.—*West Chester Record.*

RAILROAD FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA. It is rumored that the Joint Companies have determined to make their branch Railroad from New Brunswick through Trenton.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

PRUNING FOREST AND FRUIT TREES.

The operation of pruning, like every other business of the farm, should be the result of system, and conducted with a definite and well understood object, a course very different from the haphazard manner in which it is too frequently performed. The desired shape and form of the tree — the kind of tree to be pruned, whether fruit or forest tree, should be considered, and every branch should be cut off with reference to these things. It is evident at sight, that a tree to produce fruit in perfection, should be subjected to a very different treatment from one intended for forest growth, or timber alone. In the first a large open top or crown is required — in the last, the great effort should be to keep the top from spreading, and the leading stem upright and free.

In order to keep a tree perfectly under command, and the direction of its branches under control, pruning should be commenced when the tree is small, and continued yearly, or as often as the operation is required. Yet in riding about the country, the stunted, scrubby trees, and inferior fruit, that are so frequently presented, proves that this important business of the farm is mostly overlooked, or very imperfectly attended to.— Fruit trees should be so pruned as to bring every part as much into the sun and air as possible. Some kinds, such as the apple, produce fruit in all parts of the top, and if that is left thick and compressed, the apples in the interior being excluded from light and air will be small, and of a very inferior quality. Care should, therefore, be taken to leave such branches as have a proper inclination and spread, so as to afford the greatest possible exposed surface to the sun.

The training of two upright stems, as we frequently witness in fruit orchards, should from the first be carefully avoided, and where they have been permitted to exist, no time should be lost in removing one of them from the tree. When young, such a stem may be cut off without injury, but when they have become large they cause a large wound; still it is better to run the risk of this, than to have them, when heavily laden with fruit, split down, as they most assuredly will, and thus destroy the tree. Peach and plum trees are peculiarly liable to this result, nor indeed are any trees entirely exempt. The horizontal branches are so firmly supported by the intertwining of their fibres with those of the main stem, that they rarely fail, while divided upright stems never firmly unite, and are therefore always in danger. In addition to the difficulty of giving a proper shape to trees when pruning has been long neglected, another serious evil must be encountered in the decayed places so apt to occur where large branches are cut off, in which worms and insects find a harbor, and where blue birds and woodpeckers not unfrequently make a lodgment, and thus perpetuate the mischief. To prevent this evil, most of our respectable farmers and orchardists make a practice of covering such places when the wounds are first made, with some preparation which will exclude air and moisture, such as the wax used for grafting — with paint laid on with a brush — with tar thickened with brick dust — or, what in the situation of some is better than any of these, with tar hardened by use and exposure, and taken from the axles of wagons, carts, &c. Any of these may be useful, and the more so in proportion to their durability, as such covering preserves the dry wood from decomposition, and by the exclusion of air, somewhat assists the formation of new wood and bark.

As to the proper time of pruning, various, and in effect, contradictory opinions have been advanced, almost every season of the year having been alternately proposed. Mr McMahon, in his American Gardener, says, "as early in this month (March) as possible, finish pruning your cherries and plums — also before the end thereof, your apple and pear trees. Peaches, nectarines, apricots, almonds, quinces, &c. should also be pruned early in the month, if not done before. The pruning of all kinds of fruit trees should be finished before the buds begin to swell or push."

Judge Buel's directions for pruning are: "Begin to prune when the tree is young; cut close and smooth to the bole or limb; cut, when small, all the branches which will require to be removed at a more advanced period of growth; do not trim to excess; do not prune when the tree bleeds; and *prune in the summer.*" To justify the innovation of summer pruning, he refers to Pontey and Sang, foreign writers of merit, the first of whom says: "As a general rule, summer is preferable to winter pruning" — and the latter of whom suspends pruning "from the beginning of February to the middle of July, but carries it on during every other season of the year." The time recommended by Judge Buel for summer pruning, "is between the first and second growth, late in June or early in July." The reasons he assigns for summer pruning are, "1st. It causes no loss of sap; 2d. The wounds are readily healed by the aid of the already descending elaborated sap; and 3d. That shoots seldom grow from the edges of wounds made in summer pruning."

The Genesee Farmer, vol. 3, page 11, says:— "May is the proper month for pruning in this latitude."

David Thomas, one of the best authorities, says —"In regard to the season for trimming, I am rather partial to the winter, or indeed to any time when the sap does not flow. The stump being comparatively dry, especially if we defer the coating for a few days, I have believed it in a better condition to receive the paint, than when the buds are just opening into leaf. The argument that the new wood in summer pruning immediately begins to cover up the wound, I think possesses but little weight."

Mr Kenrick, in the New American Orchardist, says—"The most suitable time for pruning is that interval between the time the frost is out of the ground in the spring, and the opening of the leaf."

The result of these conflicting opinions in our mind has been, not that pruning was not useful and indispensable, but that it makes but little difference at what season of the year the operation is performed, with the exception, perhaps, of a month or two in the spring, while the sap is ascending most rapidly, and in consequence the tree is most liable to suffer injury from bleeding. If, as Judge Buel states, one of the results of summer pruning is to prevent the formation of sprouts or shoots from the wound, a great point has been gained; but we do not recollect any experiments that go to sustain this opinion, agreeable as it certainly is to the correct theory of vegetation. It is to be wished that farmers and orchardists would, by fair and thorough experiment, settle the question of pruning, and by publishing the results, enlighten the great body of their brethren on this topic. Till this is done, let farmers prune their orchards when most convenient, (with the exception made above,) and a great increase of fruit, both in quality and quantity, will, we are confident, be the result. W. G.

Rice Flour.—Through the polite and friendly attention of Col. Vanderhost, we have been favored not only with a specimen of a very superior article prepared under his own direction, but with the proper manner of making use of it. We do not know that we can do a better service to our southern friends than by giving the various modes of its preparation, in order to overcome a difficulty in the use of it, arising entirely from a general ignorance of the article in its present form. Our readers will observe that we do not arrogate to ourselves the framing of these valuable preparations. We never boiled rice in our lives; though we have some little credit for ability in encountering it in a different way. But the ladies to whom we are specially indebted on more occasions than one, have graciously informed us where we are in fault.

For the making of *rice bread*, then, you are required to boil a pint of rice soft, and a pint of leaven, then three quarts of the flour — put it to rise in a tin or earthen vessel, until it has risen sufficiently — divide it into three parts — then bake it as other bread, and you will have three large loaves.

To make Journey or Johnny Cake.—To three spoonsful of soft boiled rice, and a small tea cup of water or milk — then add six spoonsful of the flour, which will make a large journey cake six wafles.

To make Rice Cakes.—Take a pint of soft boiled rice, a half pint of milk or water, to which add twelve spoonsful of the flour, divide it into small cakes, and bake them in a brisk oven.

To make Wafers.—Take a pint of warm water, a tea spoonful of salt — add a pint of the flour, and it will give you two dozen wafers.

To make Rice Puffs.—To a pint of the flour, add a tea spoonful of salt, a pint of boiling water, beat up four eggs — stir them well together — put from two to three spoonsful of fat in a pan; make it boiling hot, and drop a spoonful of the mixture into the fat as you do in making common flitters.

To make Pap-Pudding.—To a quart of milk add a pint of the flour — boil them to a pap — beat up six eggs, to which add six spoonsful of Havana sugar and a spoonful of butter, which, when well beaten together, add them to the milk and flour — grease the pan in which it is to be made, grate nutmeg over the mixture and bake it.

After all this is done, the sooner they are eaten the better. W. Thornburn,
347 North Market st., New York.

N. B.—The above will be found on trial to be a seasonable article for family use, during the warm season.

Two centuries after the worship of the gods of mythology was questioned at Athens, Cicero first ventured at Rome, in a philosophic way, to break up their altars in the "Eternal City."

Silk.—Of the prodigious value of foreign silk goods imported into the United States, the people of this country generally seem not to have been fully aware. The aggregate amount of this trade for the year 1834, has been estimated at about twelve millions of dollars — which included all the imports from abroad, both from Europe and India. But we have now before us an official document, for which we are indebted to our attentive representative in Congress, Mr Reed, which discloses the astonishing fact, that during the year 1835, there were imported into the United States, from *France alone*, silks to the value of $12,129,640 — being nearly double the amount of importations for any preceding year, and upwards of three times that of the year 1830! The value of imported silks from England, Germany, Italy, Turkey, China, and other countries, during the last year, we have not at present the means of ascertaining. If this be estimated at only one half the above sum, we then have an aggregate of upwards of *eighteen millions* of dollars!

Is it not high time that the American people should realize the important fact, that the enormous amount of money thus annually drawn from their purses, is paid for articles which may be as abundantly produced, and as successfully fabricated, to say the least, in this, as in any other nation on the face of the globe? Has not the time arrived, when legislators, political economists, and patriotic citizens of every class should look deeply into this subject, so obviously momentous? It strikes us that there is no branch of domestic industry, which, at this moment, so imperiously demands not only the attention, but the fostering aid and generous patronage of government.

Individuals, scattered here and there — and small associations, with limited means — may toil through a course of years, and by slow and gradual advances finally bring to perfection the culture and manufacture of this precious material. Private enterprise and ingenuity may also facilitate the progress of these undertakings; and capitalists may engage therein to a certain extent. But the paramount protection and encouragement of the national and state authorities, even if but partially extended, will accomplish the object almost instantaneously. In view of the immense results to be reasonably anticipated from the introduction and establishment of the silk manufacture — promising such advantageous changes in our foreign and domestic relations — it becomes evidently the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of our public interests to provide liberally for its speedy promotion.

From the document before mentioned we learn one remarkable fact relative to the silk trade between France and the United States, which shows that, after all, we have been no great gainers, as a nation, by the payment — or the agreement to pay — the indemnity of five millions. The amendments made in 1832, to the tariff act of 1828, in regard to the duties on imported silks and wines from French ports, must have served as a stimulus, if indeed they were not intended as a bribe to the government of France, in the way of inducing a seeming act of justice on their part. It appears that we have actually more than defrayed the whole amount out of our own pockets, by means of the reduced duties on silks alone, within the last three years. France, or those engaged in the silk trade with that country, saved, in consequence of the diminished impost on silks, in 1833, $1,061,579; in 1834, $1,582,063; and in 1835, $2,627,184: in all, no less than $5,270,826. Upon wines, the saving to France from the same cause, amounted to $695,031. So that, for the boasted five millions indemnity, we have granted far more than an equivalent — the French trade having been benefitted to the amount of nearly six millions — of which sum our treasury has been deprived, through the operations of the act of 1832 — an act authorising the reduction of our own revenue for the exclusive benefit of France. Well might such a measure tempt the rulers of that nation to the discharge of a portion of our claims — a portion covered entirely by a remission of the customary duties on a single article of commerce!—*Nan. Inq.*

Receipt for making cold Soap.—The leach tub or hogshead must be covered at the bottom with straw and sticks — then put in a bushel of ashes, then two or three quarts of unslacked lime, upon which you must throw two quarts of boiling water to excite fermentation and slack the lime; put in another bushel of ashes and as much more lime and water, and continue to do so until your vessel is full; put in hot water till you can draw off the lye, after which the heat of the water is not of much consequence. You must have, at least, two thirds of a bushel of lime to a hogshead, if you wish your soap to be made quick; one hogshead of ashes will make two barrels of soap. When you draw off your lye you must keep your first two pailfuls by themselves, and the next two in another vessel, and the third two in another vessel still: then weigh 29 pounds of clear, strained grease, or of scraps, without straining, 32 pounds, put into a kettle with three pounds of rosin; then pour over it one pailful of lye from the first drawn vessel, and one from the second drawn vessel; put it over the fire, and let it boil twenty minutes — be particular to add no lye over the fire, but swing off the crane if it is in danger of boiling over; put it into your barrel, and add one pailful of lye from the third drawn vessel, and give it a thorough stirring; then weigh your grease for another barrel, and take the lye remaining in the vessels, in the same manner as for the first barrel; then draw off your weak lye, and fill up the vessels as fast as possible, remembering to put half to each barrel, that they may be equally strong; if your leach run through fast, you may have your barrels full in an hour, and so hard that you can hardly stir them. You must stir it after you begin to put in your lye, till your barrel is full. Fourteen quarts of melted grease is the quantity for a barrel.

[Many families in this town make their soap according to the foregoing with perfect success.] —*Hamp. Gaz.*

Curing Pork.—A method for packing pork (proposed by Capt. Ingersoll, in the Vermont Farmer) is, after having cut it while hot (i. e. as soon as possible after it is killed and dressed) into pieces of four or five inches wide, he rubs it thoroughly with fine salt and saltpetre, four quarts of the former to two ounces of the latter for one hundred pounds of meat. He then packs it in the cask as close as possible, with coarse salt; placing the skin next to the cask, and filling every part with salt. It will require some pickle, which, in warm weather, should be applied immediately.

By observing the above rules, pork may be preserved sweet when killed and put down in the warmest season.

His mode of preparing bacon is, to rub it thoroughly with fine salt and saltpetre, — half an ounce of the latter to a leg of common size. He then puts them in a cask, and adds one gill of molasses to each leg or shoulder. He esteems the shoulders more tender and better meat than the legs. The meat should be basted with the pickle and molasses once a day for six weeks, when it may be dried or smoked.

Preserving an Apple Tree.—The following novel mode of preserving the life of an apple tree, was tried last season by Mr Mandell, of Barre, and the tree this year bears abundantly.

"The bark was eaten off from the body of the tree entirely around, for the space of two feet or more, as clean as if it had been scraped; he removed the uneven and jagged portions up to a uniform ring; then took young shoots, and sharpening them at both ends, inserted them at each end into the bark to act as conductors of the sap, and covered the whole over with moist and rich earth to the height of a foot or two above where the bark was eaten off; the scions took root at both ends, and acted as conductors for the sap. On that side where the sticks were placed thick, the tree was entirely restored, the other side, where they are fewer, is partially decaying."—*Barre Gaz.*

Wine.—Elnathan Pope, Esq. of New Sharon, about thirty years since, was subject to bilious complaints, for which wine was prescribed. He accordingly used it as a medicine for twentyfive years, to the amount of two or three gallons per year. During all this period, he never had two successive years free from bilious attack. About five years since, being a strenuous friend to temperance, he determined to refrain from his medical wine. The result is, he has had no attack since. Does not this prove the truth of a remark, now frequent with physicians, that alcoholic and vinous prescriptions keep alive diseases, instead of curing them? They may occasionally give a present relief, but it is at the expense of the return of the disease in an aggravated form.—*Maine Temperance Herald.*

Beet Sugar.—A beautiful specimen of sugar manufactured in France from the beet, was exhibited at the Philadelphia Exchange recently.—The lot was purchased in Havre at 9 1-2 cents a pound, and was brought out by a number of gentlemen of Philadelphia, who sent an agent to procure all the necessary information relative to the process of manufacturing sugar from beet in France, where it is so extensively carried on as to excite great discontent among the planters of the French colonies.

Cure for the Big Head.—Big Head is essentially a scrofulous disease. Take an ounce of corrosive sublimate, and dissolve it in one pint of alcohol, or one quart of fourth proof brandy. Wash the part affected thrice, or oftener in a day, until it is well blistered. Cure up the wound with elder bark and lard salve, or any other application. A few blisterings will effect a cure.

A great man once remarked, "I have had long experience, and I never knew a rogue happy."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1836.

FARMERS' WORK.

The way to preserve your Indian corn against the wire worm and against birds, is to dissolve about a pound and a half of copperas in warm water, enough to steep about three pecks of corn, or in other words make the solution as strong as it can be made, put in as much copperas as the water will dissolve, and soak your corn therein 48 hours before you plant it. The corn will thus be secured against the *wire worm*, which destroys the kernel, while in the ground, but not against the *cut worm*, which eats off the young shoots, just below the surface of the soil. The remedy against the cut worm is the application of quicklime, or unleached ashes, or a mixture of both on the hill, soon after planting. Potash, dissolved in water in the proportion of about one pound of potash to two quarts of water, is said to make an excellent wash for fruit trees, destroying the bark louse, and some say the borer.

Cleanse your Cellars.—If you consider good health an object worth your attention, you will be careful not to breathe the gases which emanate from putrefaction, either those which are caused by the decomposition of vegetable or of animal substances. Rotting or rotten potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and other vegetables, as well as beef brine, pork brine, and tainted meats of any sort, are often unsuspected causes of bilious or typhus fevers, and should, therefore, be removed in season to the compost bed, and covered with earth, or otherwise disposed of, so that they may not annoy the senses, nor poison the air, in and about a farmer's premises. We have been assured by physicians of eminence, that they have reason for believing that bilious or typhus fevers, of a malignant or fatal kind, have often originated from sources of this description.

Sea Sand as manure for Potatoes, &c.—A letter from William Moody to the Hon. Josiah Quincy, published in the 4th volume of the Mass. Agr. Repository, p. 353, recommends sea sand as an antidote against the wire worm, and has no doubt it would prove efficacious against other insects which infest potatoes while growing. This writer says,—"I am persuaded from experience, that sea sand, put under corn or potatoes with manure, or spread on the land, will go far, if not wholly, to the total destruction of those destructive worms on which nothing else seems to have any effect. It has a beneficial effect, spread on land before ploughing, or even after land is planted with corn or potatoes; not only to destroy the wire worm and other insects, but to increase the crop. With my neighbors a load of sea sand is considered preferable to a load of their best manure, to mix in with common barn manure, or to spread on their gardens and low flat land."

Mr Moody likewise says in the same letter, "late planted potatoes, which are gathered in before ripe, are far the best for seed the next year. If kept in a dry warm place in a cellar, they will be much earlier, and likely to produce more abundantly the next year, and will be as good for use the following spring, though they may not be so good in the fall."

Mr Moody's opinion relative to planting late or unripe potatoes is corroborated by an article originally published in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, and republished in the N. E. Farmer, vol. v., p. 409, in which it is stated, that "the ripe potato, having performed all its operations, becomes more inert; but the circulation of the sap in the unripe tuber having been stopped, it starts more readily, and with greater vigor when planted: the one seems to die, worn out with age, the other seems accidentally to have fallen asleep, and when awoke possesses an unspent vigor and energy"

A NEW KIND OF PUMPKIN.

We have been favored with a letter from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Member of Congress, enclosing some *Pumpkin Seeds*, which promise fair to be the means of introducing in this part of the Union a new and valuable article of culture. The seeds were presented to Mr Lawrence by the Hon. Mr Kennon, M. C. from Penn. together with a note, of which the following is a copy:—

"My dear Sir,—I hand you for some of your Eastern friends, a few seeds of the seven years pumpkin, raised in our county. Its principal valuable property is the great time it may be kept in a state of preservation.

"My correspondent says, one of his neighbors has one which was pulled three years since, and that it now is as sound as it was the day it was taken from the vine. It is said it may be preserved for seven years.

Yours, very respectfully,

Th. M. J. Kennon.

House of Representatives, April 14, 1836."

We are greatly indebted to the above-named gentlemen for their favors as above, and tender them our thanks, not only as an individual, but in behalf of the whole company of cultivators who till the territory of New England.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, April 16.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

By Dr O. Fiske, Worcester, Easter Beurre pears — large and fine — some of them were considered first rate.

By William Oliver, Esq., Dorchester, L'Echasserie pears of Duhamel, (Ambrette of Cox) — very fine, and will probably continue in eating a month to come.

By Mr Manning, Pennock's Red Winter Apples — would have been better in March; also, Wellington Apples, remarkable only for their name and austerity.

By Mr J. A. Kenrick, (sent by Dr J. Burnett, of Southborough,) from the farm of Dea. Webster Johnson, a large handsome seedling apple, rather past eating.

For the Committee.

E. M. Richards.

Saturday, April 23.

At a meeting holden at the Society's Rooms, this day, a communication was read from Gen. J. Wingate, Jr. accompanying some scions of a seedling Pear, politely presented by that gentleman to the Society; the same were distributed among the members; and, on motion, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Gen. Wingate, for his attention in forwarding a new variety of Pear scions to the Society, and that his letter in relation to them be published in the N. E. Farmer.

A communication was received from S. Walker, Esq. The potato therein referred to was of very fair size.

C. M. Hovey, *Sec'y pro tem.*

General Wingate's Letter.

Portland, April 20, 1836.

Sir,—Accompanying this, I have sent a small bundle of the scions from a Pear tree, of which a sample of the fruit was exhibited at the hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Oct. 22, 1831.

You will oblige me by having the parcels directed to Messrs Kenrick and Manning, delivered to those gentlemen, and those for the Society disposed of as you may deem proper.

All the information I have been able to procure respecting this Pear, was communicated in my letter to the President of your Society, dated Oct. 10, 1831, and which was published in the 10th vol. of N. E. Farmer, page 106.

I am, very respectfully, your obdt. ser't,

J. Wingate, Jr.

Mr Walker's Communication.

The Potato herewith submitted, *of this year's growth*, is out of a specimen of about half a peck presented at the meeting of the New York Horticultural Society, on Tuesday last, 19th inst. It was raised at Hyde Park, the residence of E. Holbrook, Esq. by his gardener, Mr Wm Horrvell, who at the same time and place exhibited four brace of cucumbers, from 12 to 14 inches in length. This specimen was politely given to the subscriber by the members of the New York Horticultural Society.

Roxbury, April 23. S. Walker.

(For the New England Farmer.)

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.

Dr C. T. Jackson, of this city, has commenced a course of lectures on this useful science, two of which has been delivered. They have been listened to with uncommon interest by a large and respectable audience who universally speak in praise of this talented and scientific gentleman. The four remaining lectures will be given at the Odeon on the next Thursday and Monday evenings, alternately, commencing at 7 1-2 o'clock — such of our readers as reside in this vicinity will be richly repaid for their trouble in attending.

At the commencement of the course, the lecturer addressed his audience in a clear and impressive manner on the importance and utility of some knowledge of Geology to all human beings who have anything to do with inorganic matter. After detailing its usefulness to the miner, the engineer, the architect, and the man of science, he particularly pointed out its importance to the agriculturist, who would be enabled thereby to distinguish the quality of his soils, and to render them more productive. He stated that there exists a great quantity of barren land in the vicinity of Boston, as well as in many other parts of our country, which could be made fertile by mixing them with substances situated directly by their side. For example, much of the land at East Boston, which is deficient in calcareous matter, and scarcely produces any vegetation at present, might be rendered very productive by the addition of sea shells, myriads of which surround its shores. The remainder of the lecture was occupied by a description of the primitive and transition rocks, illustrated by a great number of specimens and diagrams. The Doctor contends that the derangement of the crust of our globe was caused by internal fires, and that the primary rocks were of igneous origin. In proof of the latter, he said that granite never could have been formed into its present aggregate, crystallized state by aqueous deposits, as has been maintained by some geologists, for the aggregate parts of all rocks thus produced would be nearly of the same specific gravity, whereas those composing granite very materially differ in their weight. To illustrate this, he took a quantity of small shot, black sand, and pulverized marble, shook them promiscuously together, and poured them into a glass vessel of water. The shot, being the heaviest, immediately fell to the bottom, the sand being of the next greatest weight was soon deposited on top of the layer of shot, and lastly, the powdered marble, which was of the least specific gravity of the three, formed a stratum above the black sand.

The second lecture comprised a description of some of the transition and secondary rocks, and treated particu-

larly on the organic remains found in those rocks. He exhibited numerous specimens of animal and vegetable fossils, which he satisfactorily proved must have existed long anterior to the creation of man. This subject he said he should resume in his next lecture, in which he will describe the origin and formation of coal.

☞The business of the New England Seed Store and N. E. Farmer will be conducted as heretofore, in the name of GEORGE C. BARRETT, to whose address all orders, &c. may be directed until further notice.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market 410 Beef Cattle, 35 pair Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 260 sheep, and 530 Swine. 40 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices for a like quality were not supported. We notice a few extra at 46s 6d a 48s. We quote first quality at 43s 6d, a 48s 6d; second do. at 38s a 41s; third do. 32s a 36s.

Working Oxen.—Prices are without any material change. We notice sales as follows: one yoke at $50, at 62, 68, 75, 86; three at 100 each; and one at $132.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at $16, 22 25, 27 50, 32, and 35.

Sheep—We noticed one lot taken at about 35s 6d, and one at 37. Also 3 cosset wethers, at $40 for the lot.

Swine—Prices have advanced. One entire lot of 200 was taken 7 5-8 for Sows and 8 5-8 for Barrows; also 3 lots to peddle, of a better quality, 8 for Sows and 9 for Barrows. At retail 9 and 10 for those weighing less than 100 lbs.; all over, 8 a 8 1-2 and 9 a 9 1-2.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Just published and for sale by Tuttle, Weeks & Dennett, School street, and at the Farmer Office, Terrible Tractoration and other Poems, by Christopher Caustic, M. D, and member of no less than Nineteen very learned Societies. Third American Edition.

April 27.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, our annual supply of Sweet Potato Slips, from New Jersey, which will be sold for $1 per peck. Orders must be sent in soon.

April 27. 2t

8000 MULBERRY TREES.

Upwards of 8000 White Mulberry Trees, (Morus Alba,) four years old, now standing in Danvers, and will be sold low, as they are to be removed in a few days. Apply to Mr BARRETT, at New England Farmer Office, or to JOHN M. IVES, in Salem, Mass. april 13.

RURAL LIBRARY.

This is a monthly periodical of 32 large octavo pages, devoted to the republication of Standard Works on Agriculture, Gardening and Domestic Economy. The plan embraces the reprint of works, entire, abridged and compiled. The most practical works with their engravings, both American and Foreign. The price is only two dollars per annum,—a sume that will furnish every subscriber works that would cost from ten to thirty or forty dollars. Published by H. HUXLEY, & CO., at their Agricultural Seed Store, No. 2, Barcley street, New York. 4t march 23, 1836.

AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 30th of April next, (postponed from the 1st,) at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises if not previously disposed of at private sale, the FARM lately occupied by HENRY JACKSON, deceased, situated on the main road, midway between Fitchburg and Leominster. Said Farm contains 75 acres of land, conveniently divided for Mowing and Tillage, an Orchard, good Pasturage and a valuable Wood-lot, with a House, Barn and Wood-shed in good repair. For further information, apply to Mr PATCH, near the premises. Conditions at sale.

Leominster, March 4, 1836. By order of the Executor.

SOUTHERN CLOVER.

Just received a few tierces of Southern Clover, for sale by

march 16. GEORGE C. BARRETT.

25,000 WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

The Subscriber will engage, if applied for soon, a part or whole of the above number of White Mulberry Trees, very thrifty and in good order, to be delivered in the spring.

Feb. 3 G. C. BARRETT.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN BRIGHTON.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Brighton, containing about one hundred and twenty acres of tillage land, pasture, &c.; and about eight acres of wood land on Charles River, within half a mile of the house. The farm and garden have a great variety and abundance of the best fruit of the country—Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plums; and in the immediate vicinity of the house, are the common Chesnut, Spanish Chesnut, Shellbark, Oil or Butternut, and Black Walnut, bearing abundantly. The mansion house is large, containing four rooms, a large kitchen and wash room on the lower floor, five chambers over them, and three good chambers in the attic story—with a good cellar under the house. The farm house is good and convenient, was rebuilt in a thorough manner within a few years, and has a very superior dairy cellar, dairy room, and cheese room over it, all distinct and separated from the other parts of the house and cellar; and the cellar under the whole of the house is convenient and built in the best manner and every part in thorough repair. The well water is excellent; there are two good rain water cisterns, and the entire farm is abundantly watered in a manner peculiarly advantageous. There are barns and various other buildings and out houses, necessary and convenient for such an establishment. The ice house is built of stone and arched with brick; is large, convenient to the house, located near a never failing stream of running water, can be filled at a moderate expense, and was well filled during the winter past. An abundance of manure is on the farm for the present year; all the land under tillage or planted the last season, had the manure sledded this spring from the barn cellar, of the best quality, and sufficient in quantity for each lot. The farm is situated principally between the two public roads leading through the town, and many valuable building lots may be sold from it without injuring the beauty of the ground about the mansion house. No annoyance is experienced from slaughter houses on the premises. The rail road depot is within a quarter of a mile, and the cars reach Boston in fifteen minutes from leaving Brighton, and over the Western Avenue the road is good, and can be travelled with ease in thirty minutes.—The farm, woodland excepted, was surveyed last season by Mr Wadsworth, and the plan will be exhibited. The payment (if the whole is purchased,) will be made convenient to the purchaser—one-third the amount on delivery of the premises, the other two thirds in yearly instalments, with interest and security. It is difficult to recite all the particular and peculiar advantages in an advertisement, but the premises may be viewed, and inquiries answered, on application to the subscriber; and in Boston, application may be made to THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Esq. No. 4, Courtstreet, who will give the terms and such further information as may be desired. GORHAM PARSONS.

Brighton, April 13, 1836. 3t

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK, Nonantum Hill, in NEWTON, near Boston, and near the *Worcester Rail Road*.

The excellence of the varieties, the quality, the size of all the productions here cultivated continually improve as the numbers are augmented. These now comprise nearly 400,000, covering compactly about 20 acres.

Selections of the finest varieties of New Flemish Pears,—also Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, fine imported Lancashire Gooseberries, Strawberries, &c.—

8000 Peach Trees of finest select kinds are now ready for sale.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Roses of about 1000 finest kinds,—Also Herbaceous flowering plants, Pæonies and splendid Double Dahlias.

All orders left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is Agent, at his Seed Store and the Agricultural Warehouse and Repository, Nos 51 & 52, North Market street, will be in like manner duly attended to—Catalogues gratis, on application.

March 7.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a Farm in Bedford, County of Middlesex, 17 miles from Boston and 10 from Lowell, containing 104 acres including about 15 acres covered with a valuable growth of wood which has been preserved with great care for the last 20 years, the garden contains about 3 acres under the highest cultivation and is furnished with a great variety of flowers and shrubs which have been collected at much labor and expence; attached to the garden is a Green House filled with thrifty bearing Grape Vines, and choice and valuable plants which will be sold or not as the purchaser may choose. The Farm is under good cultivation and together with the Garden is stocked with the choicest Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Quinces, Plums, Strawberries of various kinds, Raspberries, Gooseberries, &c &c., which the present owner has spared no expence in obtaining. The Farm is bounded on the west by Concord River, which is well supplied with fish, and the country around abounds with game, making it a desirable retreat to the gentleman who is fond of fishing or shooting.

Possession will be given on the 1st April next—for terms, which will be liberal, apply to the subscriber in Boston or at the Farm. JAMES VILA.

March 16. tf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Russetts and Baldwins.	barrel	1 50	2 25
BEANS, white,	bushel	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	12 75	13 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	10 25	11 75
prime,	"	8 50	9 00
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	27	29
BUTTER store, No. 1	"	20	22
CHEESE, new milk,	"	10	12
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	46	50
southern, geese,	"	42	45
FLAX, American,	"	9	10
FISH, Cod,	quintal	3 25	3 37
FLOUR, Genesee, cash	barrel	8 37	8 56
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 75	7 87
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 62	7 75
Alexandria,	"	7 75	7 87
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow none.	bushel		1 00
southern flat yellow	"	94	97
white,	"	88	90
Rye, northern,	"	1 25	1 25
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, nor hern, (prime)	"	60	70
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs		25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	25 00	27 00
hard pressed,	"	24 00	27 00
HONEY,	gallon		
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	11	12
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	16	16
southern, 1st sort,	"	16	16
LEATHER, slaughter, sole,	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
LIME, best sort,	cask	1 17	1 20
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		2 50	3 00
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	27 00	27 50
Navy, mess	"		
bone, middlings, scarce,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel		3 87
Red Top,	"	75	80
Red Clover, northern	pound	12	13
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	3 00	
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 50	9 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	65	75
American, full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.	"		50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Native washed	"	38	60
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	58	60
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,	"	50	53
Northern pulled. 2d do.	"	40	41
Northern pulled. 3d do.	"	30	35
Northern pulled. 1st Spinning,	"	48	50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	
POULTRY,	"	11	15
BUTTER, (tub)	"	20	25
lump	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	16	18
POTATOES,	bushel	33	37
CIDER,	barrel	2 50	2 75

TO BE LET.

A Farm, situated in Medford, now occupied by Mr Noah Johnson, containing about 220 Acres of Land, in a high state of cultivation; the buildings are commodious and in good repair. It has the advantage of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road, and the Middlesex Canal running through it, and is bounded on Mystic River, which afford great facilities for transporting manure, &c. Possession given 1st of April next.

ALSO—A Tan Yard in Charlestown, near Mystic River and occupied by the subscribers, containing 1000 Vats, with all the necessary buildings and machinery for carrying on the tanning business extensively. Connected with the yard is a water power sufficient for grinding 2000 Cords Bark per year, milling hides, smoothing leather, pumping, &c. Also, a large and very convenient wharf for landing bark and wood. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of

GILBERT TUFTS, or
JOSEPH F. TUFTS, at the Yard.

Charlestown, Jan. 27, 1836. tf.

MISCELLANY.

From the Republican & Museum.

FAREWELL TO WINTER.

Farewell, thou cold winter, to bid thee good bye,
Brings pain to no bosom, and tears to no eye;
As sheriffs and cousins, that visit too free,
Are parted with gladly, so is it with thee.

We're forced to receive them—and by them be teased;
And must to seem civil, appear to be pleased—
They come uninvited, like thee, and their stay
Like thine, is less welcome than going away!

Cold, cold was thy coming, repulsive thy form,
Thy countenance clouded—enwrapt in a storm—
Chill frost thy companion, attending, came on,
And hangs about with thee—and will till ye're gone.

Why stay ye here scowling, so gloomy and cold,
And white as a ghost in its winding sheet roll'd?
Those signs of thy exit in gladness are seen,
That spring may succeed thee—the season of green.

Then fare thee well, winter—to bid thee good bye,
Grieves nobody's bosom and moistens no eye—
With patience we've borne with thy cousin-like stay,
Till we are impatient to have thee away.

THE TULIP MANIA IN HOLLAND.—That the grave, thrifty, economical Dutchman should devote so much attention to profitless gay flower gardens seems unaccountable. Not only, however, at Haarlem, but in every town and village, particularly in North Holland, do they devote much of their time to their flower-gardens, and beautifully gay they are. In England and in France, let people think what they previously may, if they visit the flower-gardens of those whose taste both nations despise, they will, at least, acknowledge, that the cautious, heavy Hollander alone knows how to cultivate tulips and other bulbs, so as to produce their flowers in perfection. Religious intolerance, burning of witches, canting philosophy, war, and public gambling, have all, like plague or cholera morbus, had their periods. England has had her South Sea disaster; France her Mississippi calamity; and, earlier than either, Holland her tulip mania. About two hundred years ago, the bulbs of tulips became objects of such request and general interest, that to obtain one in vogue; cost a fortune. They were first cultivated for sale and exported, as they still are, to foreign countries. At length some calculating stock jobbers speculated on the demand, and in 1637, they were actually converted into stock or shares, and greedily sought after by the prevailing frenzy. The bulbs divided into *perits*, were, like stock sold, to be delivered by the brokers on settling day. Four hundred *perits*, in weight little more than a grain, of Admiral Liefken, a favorite tulip, are said to have been sold for about £360, and Semper Augustus, another much in fashion, for about the same price. During the same year, the town of Alkmaar sold, for the benefit of an orphan asylum, one hundred and twenty bulbs for ninety thousand florins. On one occasion it was held forth that two bulbs of Semper Augustus only existed; for one, four thousand six hundred florins, a set of harness and a handsome carriage were offered; for the other, twelve acres of excellent land. But the fact is, that although the substance of many tulip-roots was sold, the sales were systematic jobbing speculations, in which tulips were only nominally made use of, in gambling transactions, that threatened to ruin the credit of the nation. Government at length crushed the infamous scheme, but not until it had ruined thousands.

SPANISH ETIQUETTE.—Philip the third was gravely seated by the fire-side; the fire-maker of the court had kindled so great a quantity of wood, that the monarch was nearly suffocated with heat, and his grandeur would not suffer him to rise from the chair; the domestics could not presume to enter the apartment because it was against the etiquette. At length the Marquis de Potat appeared, and the King ordered him to damp the fires; but he excused himself, alleging that he was forbidden by the etiquette to perform such a function, for which the Duke d'Ussela ought to be called upon; as it was his business. The Duke was gone out; the fire burnt fiercer, and the king endured it, rather than derogate from his dignity. But his blood was heated to such a degree, that an erysipelas in the head appeared the next day, which, succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off in 1821, in the 54th year of his age.

The palace was once on fire; a soldier, who knew the king's sister was in her apartment, and must inevitably have been consumed in a few moments by the flames at the risk of his life, rushed in, and brought her highness safe out in his arms; but the Spanish etiquette was here wofully broken into. The royal soldier was brought to trial, and as it was impossible to deny that he had entered her apartment, the judges condemned him to die. The Spanish princess, however, condescended, in consideration of the circumstances, to pardon the soldier, and very benevolently saved his life!—*D'Israeli.*

WANDERERS.—Show me a man who cares no more for one place than another, and I will show you in that same person one who loves nothing but himself. Beware of those who are homeless by choice! You have no hold on a human being whose affections are without a tap-root. The laws recognise this truth in the privileges which they confer upon freeholders; and public opinion acknowledges it also, in the confidence which it reposes upon those who have what is called a stake in the country. Vagabond and rogue are convertable terms; and with how much propriety any one may understand who knows what are the habits of the wandering classes, such as the gypsies and potters.—*Indiana Aurora.*

ACTIVITY.—There is much advantage in activity, in doing most things quickly. Dr Arnott, in his Elements of Physic, says that animal power is exhausted exactly in proportion to the time during which it is acting, as well as in proportion to the intensity of force exerted. There may, therefore, be often a great saving of animal power, by doing work quickly with a little more exertion during the time. Suppose two men of equal weight to ascend the same stairs, one of whom took only a minute to reach the top, and the other takes four minutes, it will cost the first little more than one fourth part of the fatigue which it costs the second, because the exhaustion is in proportion to the time during which the muscles are acting.

The Scythians tanned the scalps of their enemies, and made towels of them.

OSAGE ORANGE, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick, at Nonantum Hill, Newton.

OSAGE ORANGE—*Maclura aurantica.* A hardy tree, and one of the most ornamental of all our native trees. It bears striking resemblance to the orange tree. The fruit, which is not eatable, is large like an orange, and of a gold color and splendid. The wood produces fine yellow dye, and is one of the most tough, strong, and elastic of all the woods; it is called Bow Wood, and is supposed to be the most durable timber in the world, and for ship timber is preferred to live oak. The wood, like that of the orange, is armed with long, sharp, spines, and makes the strongest and most beautiful of all hedges. The trees are some male and some female, therefore requiring more than one for the production of fruit; but these cannot be distinguished when young. Price 50 cts. each, and $5,00 a dozen.

—ALSO—

LANCASHIRE GOOSEBERRIES. A new importation of finest Lancashire Gooseberries, is just received. Price $3 a dozen.

—ALSO—

COCKSPUR, OR NEW CASTLE THORNS FOR HEDGES. A new supply of this beautiful plant is just received and may now be had if applied for soon. Hedges of this plant have been proved by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, and these, during 17 years, have never been annoyed by the destructive borer. Plants young, and worth $10 a 1000. Orders sent by mail, post paid, will be promptly executed.

April 20. 5st.

WINSHIPS' ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders forwarded by mail will be executed with promptness, or plants may be selected by persons visiting the Nurseries.

Just received from Europe, a large quantity of productions, among them, new and superior Gooseberry Trees, from Scotland, with specimens of fruit preserved in alcohol.

SILVER LEAF ABELE TREES, a suitable, and very ornamental for islands, sea coasts, or public grounds, at reasonable rates, by the hundred or thousand; remarkable for its beauty and quick and vigorous growth.

Brighton, April 13.

SPLENDID DAHLIA ROOTS.

Just received from the Lancaster Gardens, a fine assortment of splendid Dahlia Roots. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

300 White Mulberry Trees, 6 years old. They have been transplanted and set in a hedge, for sale by

STEPHEN CURRIER,

April, 20. Methuen, Mass.

MILCH COWS.

A very liberal price will be paid for two milch cows with calves by their side, if offered before the 10th of May to the subscriber. JOHN LOWELL.

Roxbury, April 18.

WANTED,

500,000 Cucumbers for pickling.
30,000 Mangoes.
100 Bushels Beans, for which a fair price will be paid.

Delivered in Boston in the months of August and September next. Enquire at this office. 4tis april 6.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. C. THORBURN, 11 John-street.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
West Bradford, Mass.—HALE & Co. Booksellers.
Taunton, Mass.—SAM'L O. DUNBAR, Bookseller.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—JOHN W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. PRATT.
Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist.
Halifax, N. S.—E. BROWN, Esq.
St. Louis—GEO. HOLTON

PRINTED BY TUTTLE, WEEKS & DENNETT,
School Street.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHER.